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light, and stylish, for the Spring 1861.
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feb 20.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

Minority Report of Wm. O. Butler and James B. Clay, Commissioners to the Peace Convention.

To his Excellency, Beriah Magoffin, Governor of Kentucky.

The undersigned, two of the Commissioners appointed by resolution of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, to meet such Commissioners as might be appointed by other States, in accordance with the request of the State of Virginia, to confer upon the unfortunate condition of our country, not having had an opportunity to unite with their co-commissioners in the report which they understand they have made, although they remained in the city of Washington a full day after the adjournment of the Convention for the purpose of joining with them in a proper report to your Excellency, feel it due to themselves, and respectful as well as due to the General Assembly, that they should make this their separate report.

The undersigned felt themselves bound, for the guidance of their action in the Convention, to regard in some degree the 4th resolution of the General Assembly which they beg here to quote:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the General Assembly of Kentucky, the propositions embraced in the resolutions presented to the Senate of the United States by the Hon. John J. Crittenden, so construed that the first article proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States shall apply to all the territory of the United States now held or hereafter acquired south of latitude 36° 30', and provide that slavery of the African race shall be effectually protected as property herein during the continuance of the Territorial Government; and the fourth article shall secure to the owners of slaves the right of transit with their slaves between and through the non-slaveholding States and Territories, constitute the basis of such an adjustment of the unhappy controversy which now divides the States of this Confederacy, as would be acceptable to the people of this Commonwealth.

They conceived that this resolution set forth clearly the opinion of the General Assembly, as to what adjustment would be acceptable to the people in Kentucky, and at the same time negatived the idea that the resolutions of Mr. Crittenden would be acceptable, unless construed in the manner set forth in the resolution. Whilst they did not consider it to give them positive instructions, they did not feel themselves to be at liberty to depart altogether from the wishes of the State, so solemnly announced by the representatives of its people.

The undersigned have delayed making their report until the present time, in the hope of being able to append to it, as a part thereof, the journal of the Convention, which would have shown every proposition made, with the vote by States upon such as were brought to a vote. They regret that although a committee was appointed for the express purpose of superintending the printing of said journal, they have not as yet received a copy of it, and that their report is more incomplete than they would have desired to have made it.

The Convention assembled in the city of Washington on the 4th of February, and continued its sessions until the 27th of that month, when it adjourned sine die. Before the final adoption of the proposed amendments to the Constitution, twenty-one States were present by their delegates in Convention. A Committee on Resolutions, consisting of a member from each State, was appointed, to whom was referred various propositions of adjustment. That committee finally reported, as the result of its deliberations, a proposition to amend the Constitution by a 13th article, consisting of 7 sections, a copy of which, marked A, is filed as a part hereof.

Notice of various substitutes for the report of the committee was given, but it was claimed and conceded that before a vote upon any substitute could be taken, the report of the committee should be amended and perfected in Convention.

Many amendments were proposed; upon some of them the undersigned were so unfortunate as to differ from the opinion of the majority of their co-commissioners who cast the vote of the State. To one or two of the more important of them they would briefly call attention. A motion was made by Governor Reid, a delegate from North Carolina, to amend the first section of the series, by inserting at the end of the clause, "and in all the present territory south of said line," the words "involuntary servitude is recognized, and property in those of the African race held to service or labor in any of the States of the Union, when removed to such Territory, shall be protected and." This amendment received the votes of but three States—Virginia, North Carolina and Missouri. Seventeen States voted against it—Kentucky being one of them. From this vote the undersigned caused their dissent to be recorded.

A motion was made by Mr. Seddon, a delegate from Virginia, to amend the 3d section of the series by inserting at the end of the clause, "and the right during transportation of touching at ports, shores, and landings, and of landing in case of distress, shall exist," the words, "and if the transportation shall be by sea, the right to persons held to service or labor shall be protected by the Federal Government as other property." This amendment was lost, Kentucky voting against it, from which vote the undersigned caused their dissent to be recorded.

The entire first section of the report of the committee was stricken out. In lieu thereof, a proposition made by Mr. Franklin, a delegate from Pennsylvania, was adopted. This proposition is the first section upon the paper marked B.

One of the undersigned (Mr. Clay) proposed, as an additional section to the report of the committee, a proposition to construe the second paragraph of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution, so that no State shall have the power to judge and determine what was treason, felony, or other crime, by the laws of another State, but that a person charged with treason, felony, or other crime in one State, who should flee from justice and be found in another State, should, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime. This amendment was lost; a large majority voting against it.

Amendments too numerous to set forth in the limits of a report were offered and voted upon. Finally the report of the committee was perfected, and is filed herewith as a part hereof, marked B.

Substitutes for the report of the committee, as amended and perfected, being now in order; among others, Seddon, of Virginia, offered the amendments to the Constitution, known as the Crittenden Resolutions, with such additions and amendments as were

asked by Virginia, (in substance the same as those set forth in the resolutions of the General Assembly of Kentucky.) This substitute was rejected by a large majority; receiving the votes of only a few States.

One of the undersigned, Mr. Clay, then offered as a substitute for the report of the committee, the amendments to the Constitution, known as the Crittenden Resolutions, without the crossing a "t" or dotting an "i." This substitute was rejected—16 States voting against it, and only 5 States voting for it.

All substitutes having been rejected, the perfected report of the committee (B) came up in order. Upon the vote of the Convention was taken by sections. On the first vote upon the first section, it was rejected by the votes of 11 States to 8. The Convention adjourned until the next morning, when this vote was reconsidered.

The seven sections of the report were then passed by the Convention.

Upon the first section the vote stood—9 States for, 8 States against. Four southern States out of seven, and five northern States out of fourteen voting for it—Virginia and North Carolina both against it.

The 2d section was passed—11 States voting for it, 8 States against it.

The 3d section was passed—12 States voting for it, 7 States against it.

The 4th section was passed—15 States voting for it, 4 States against it.

The 5th section was passed—16 States voting for it, 5 States against it.

The 6th section was passed—11 States voting for it, 9 States against it.

The 7th section was passed—12 States voting for it, 7 States against it.

The vote of Kentucky was cast by the majority of her commissioners in favor of every section of the seven.

After the passage of the report by sections, a vote was demanded upon it as an entirety, but was ruled to be out of order.

The undersigned could not agree with their co-commissioners in casting the vote of Kentucky for the several sections of the proposed amendment of the Constitution, as adopted by the Convention. They believed that the amendment, as a permanent settlement of the questions which have so unhappily divided the northern and southern sections of the United States, would prove wholly ineffectual, and that instead of providing securities and guarantees for the rights of the South, as they are believed now to exist under the Constitution and laws, involved a surrender of most important rights, and furnished adequate security to none. They propose to give briefly their reasons for this opinion:

The 1st section undertakes to settle the territorial question by dividing all the present territory of the United States by a line upon the parallel of 36° 30' north latitude, and provides that north of that line involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime shall be prohibited; while south of that line the status of persons held to involuntary servitude or labor as it now exists, shall not be changed.

What is the present extent of the territory of the United States? and what is the status respecting persons held to involuntary servitude or labor?

The present territory of the United States, including 67,620 square miles held by the Cherokee Indians, under treaty grant, amounts to 1,287,277 square miles. By the southern construction of the decision of the Supreme Court, in the case of Dred Scott, into every foot of this vast territory persons held to involuntary servitude or labor may now be taken; and south of the line 36° 30' minutes, the territorial law of New Mexico also permits it. The first section of the amendment, proposed to take from the people of the South, the right to carry persons held to involuntary servitude or labor into any of the territory north of 36° 30'; that is to say, forever to exclude such persons from 1,021,307 square miles of the territory of the United States; whilst it merely concedes the right, which they believe they already have as to the whole, to take such persons into 265,970 square miles of the territory—about one-fourth of the whole. Would this be concession to the South or to the North?

But as to the status of the territory south of 36° 30', in respect to persons held to involuntary servitude or labor, what is it? The right to take such persons into said territory rests, first, upon the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case. Second, upon the territorial law of New Mexico, which territory embraces all south of 36° 30' and except 50,290 square miles of the Cherokee treaty grant, where slavery now exists.

It is well known that a large portion of the people of the North, as well as many of the South, maintain that the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Dred Scott, so far as it relates to the question of slavery in the Territories, is no decision at all; simply *obiter dicta*, which does not settle the law upon the subject. That such is the opinion of the present Chief Magistrate is clear from his late inaugural. It is also avowed by the dominant party, that it is their intention to remodel the Supreme Court, and to have that decision reversed. If, then, the Dred Scott decision does not correctly declare the law, or if it is reversed, in either case, so far as the status of the territory rests upon it, it would be free and not slave.

The Dred Scott case no longer to be relied on as fixing a status of slavery, we should be thrown altogether upon the Territorial law of New Mexico. But it is scarcely necessary to observe that a large portion of the American people believe that a Territorial Legislature has no power to pass laws either to introduce or to prohibit slavery in the Territories. Should the Territorial law of New Mexico be hereafter decided to be void, the Dred Scott decision either no decision at all, or reversed, the status or even that small portion of the territory of the United States, 265,970 square miles out of 1,287,277 square miles would be free and not slave.

What protection is proposed to be given to slave property south of the line 36° 30'? The section merely provides, that neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislature shall pass any law to hinder or prevent the taking of persons held to involuntary servitude or labor to the Territory; nor to impair the rights arising from said relation; but the same (the rights) shall be subject to the course of the common law. What is the course of the common law in the Territories? It affords to the innocent upon the rights of property in slaves? It is clear, unmistakable, not liable to misconstruction, especially when administered by judges unfriendly or adverse to the institution of slavery? Would the opinion, for example, of the distinguished Governor of New York, who now holds so high a place in the Cabinet, that a slave, not being a freeman, could not under the common law be kidnapped, and that therefore there is no common law remedy for kidnapping a slave, be followed? Is such protection for the right of property in the Territories as Kentucky seeks for further security and further guarantee? How vain! How delusive! The proposition was but a miserable attempt

to withdraw from the institution of slavery in the Territories the protection of the Constitution and the Federal laws, and to have its only security to depend upon the vague and uncertain verdicts of the common law. If there had been no other objection to it, the first section of the amendment proposed by the Peace Conference, which received only the votes of four slave States out of seven, and five free States out of fourteen, was too doubtful in meaning, too liable to misconstruction—different constructions having been given to it even in the convention which passed it—to allow the undersigned, in justice to Kentucky, to vote for it as a measure of final adjustment.

The undersigned objected to the second section, because, crippling present rights, it rendered the future acquisition of any territory whatever—Cuba, or any other, no matter how important and desirable—almost impossible.

They objected to the third section because it failed to secure the right of transit, but left it in the power of any State or Territory to prevent the same. For example, placing it in the power of Illinois by constitutional provision, if she chose to exercise it, to prevent the slaveholder of Kentucky from passing through that State with his slave property, on his way to Missouri or the South.

They objected to the fifth section, because, whether by constitutional right, or by revolutionary right, the so-called Southern Confederacy, being beyond the limits of the United States, or if not beyond said limits, certainly to be so soon as said Confederacy shall be recognized, it is made the duty of Congress, by the last clause of the section, to pass laws to prevent our friends and brothers, now residing within the limits of that Confederacy, from returning with their slaves to Kentucky; the passage of which laws would inevitably lead to retaliatory laws by the Southern Confederacy against the introduction of slaves from Kentucky into their territory.

They objected to the 6th section, because it proposed to make the 1st, 3d, and 5th sections amendments to the Constitution virtually unalterable.

They objected to the 7th section because it proposed that any citizen of a slave State who should lose his fugitive slave by reason of mob, riotous assemblage, or rescue after arrest should himself pay a part of his own loss whilst every other citizen of a slave State should pay a part thereof, thus offering a bonus to deprive the people of the South of their property, and in effect by providing that the fugitive having been thus paid for, shall thereafter be free, to constitute the United States Government a grand Emancipation Society.

The undersigned have felt it to be proper thus to set forth the reasons which caused them to oppose the amendment to the Constitution, which met the approval of the Peace Convention and of their co-commissioners. After the adoption of a preamble to the proposition of the Convention, the President was requested to cause the same to be presented to the two Houses of Congress, which was accordingly done, and its fate in that body is known to the country.

Before the final adjournment of the Convention, resolutions against the right of secession by a State from the Union, and in favor of such right, were proposed but not entertained. The following resolution was also proposed but not entertained by the Convention; its mover, however, asked and obtained leave to have it spread upon the journal.

Resolved, That, while the adoption, by the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, of ordinances declaring the dissolution of their relations with the Union, is an event deeply to be deplored, and while abstaining from any judgment on their conduct, we may express the earnest hope that they may soon see cause to resume their honored places in this Confederacy of States; yet to the end that such return may be facilitated, and from the conviction that the Union being formed by the assent of the people of the respective States, and the republican institutions guaranteed to each, cannot and ought not to be maintained by force, we deprecate any effort by the Federal Government to coerce any form of the said States to re-union or submission, as tending to irreparable breach, and leading to incalculable ill; and we earnestly invoke the abstention from all counsels or measures of compulsion toward them.

In conclusion, the undersigned will only add, that as Commissioners to the Convention at Washington, they were actuated, throughout its entire deliberations, by the single and sole desire of being in some degree instrumental to the restoration of confidence between the divided sections of the country, and of bringing about a reconstruction of that once happy Union bequeathed to us by our fathers. They regret most sincerely to have to say that they have returned home with abated confidence and diminished hope of satisfactory adjustment.

Should the journal of the Convention be hereafter received, it will be forwarded to your Excellency, to be laid before the General Assembly.

The undersigned have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servants,
WM. O. BUTLER,
JAS. B. CLAY, Comrs.

FRANKFORT, March 19, 1861.

The Two Million Bill.
The following is the two million relief bill, which passed both branches of the late Legislature. It has been signed by the Governor and is now a law:

CHAPTER 340.

An act to amend the charters of the several Banks of this State.

§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the Bank of Ashland, Bank of Louisville, Northern Bank of Kentucky, Southern Bank of Kentucky, and Bank of Kentucky, be and they are hereby authorized to issue notes of a less denomination than five dollars, anything in the charters of said banks to the contrary notwithstanding.

§ 2. The Legislature reserves the power to repeal this act.

§ 3. That if the banks of issue in this State, to-wit: The Bank of Kentucky, Farmers' Bank, Bank of Louisville, Northern Bank of Kentucky, Southern Bank of Kentucky, Commercial Bank, Bank of Ashland, and People's Bank, can exhibit the fact, that in addition to the present amount loaned, they have loaned to bona fide residents of this State the sum of \$2,000,000, by the first day of June, 1861, then any suspension of specie payment by said banks on liabilities due from them for the space of two years, shall be, and is hereby, legalized, and shall in no event operate as a forfeiture of any of the chartered privileges now granted by the General Assembly to said banks.

§ 4. No greater amount than \$1,000 shall be loaned to any one individual, and it shall be agreed between the parties that no greater amount than 20 per cent. shall be demanded of the debtor every one hundred and twenty days. But the right to a renewal of notes and additional securities may be required and enforced by law, at the maturity of each note, in the discretion of the bank officers.

§ 5. It shall be the duty of said banks to divide the sum aforesaid, in sum of \$200,000 to each Congressional district, and that sum to be divided among the several counties composing the said Congressional districts, as near as may be, in proportion to the number of qualified voters therein. The Commercial Bank and Bank of Farmers' and Merchants' Bank shall make the loans in the 1st district; and Bank of Ashland in district two; and Southern Bank and People's Bank in districts two and three; Bank of Kentucky and Bank of Louisville in districts four, five, and seven; the Farmers' Bank and Northern Bank in districts six, eight, and ten.

§ 6. The evidence of the fact that the loans herein provided for have been made, shall be written affidavits of the presidents, cashiers, and clerks of the aforesaid banks, filed in the office of the Attorney General of this State, by the first day of July, 1861; and this act, legalizing the suspension of specie payments, shall not continue in force longer than two years from and after the date above.

§ 7. None of the provisions of this act to apply, unless all are accepted and acted on by said banks, whose duty, by their proper officers, it shall be to notify the Attorney General by the first day of May, 1861, of their acceptance or rejection of the provisions hereof.

§ 8. This act to take effect from its passage.
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
THOMAS P. PORTER,
Speaker of the Senate,
B. MAGOFFIN.

By the Governor,
THO. B. MCKENZIE, Secretary of State.

We would call the attention of those suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, &c., to an advertisement in another column of this paper, of an important discovery for the cure of those diseases, now introduced for the first time to the American public by Messrs. Leeds, Gilmore & Co., of New York mar15-1m

FOR HIRE.
I HAVE for hire for the balance of the year a No. 1 dining room man servant. Apply to
MRS. COL. JOUETT,
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EXCELSIOR FLUID INKS.

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1st. Intense black color, (at first of a greenish blue).
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4th. Economy.

(EXPLANATION.—These Inks can be satisfactorily used to the last drop. Other domestic inks in a brief time grow too thick for use, and are at length to be thrown away before half consumed.)
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Facts confirming the above Qualities.

1st. These Writing Fluids are now in general use throughout the United States, with an increased demand.
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All who are suffering from Consumption should use the MAKORA ARABICA, discovered by a missionary in Arabia.

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All who are suffering from Sore Throat, Coughs, and Colds, should use the MAKORA ARABICA, discovered by a missionary in Arabia.

All who are suffering from Asthma, Scrofula, and Impurities of the Blood, should use the MAKORA ARABICA, discovered by a missionary in Arabia.

It cures Consumption.

It cures Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds.

It cures Asthma, Scrofula, and impurities of the blood.

This unequalled remedy is now for the first time introduced to the public.

It was providentially discovered by a missionary while traveling in Arabia. He was cured of Consumption by its use, after his case was pronounced hopeless by learned physicians in Europe.

He has forwarded to us, in writing, a full account of his own extraordinary cure, and of a number of other cures which have come under his observation, and also a full account of the medicine.

At his request, and impelled by a desire to extend a knowledge of this remedy to the public, we have had our communication printed in pamphlet form for free distribution. Its interest is enhanced by an account which he gives of some of the scenes of the Syrian massacres, which he obtained from those who were sufferers in that awful tragedy. This pamphlet may be obtained at our office, or it will be sent free by mail to all who apply for it.

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Cure Coughs, Cold, Hoarseness, Inflammation, Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, Relieve the Hoarseness, Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Catarrh, Clear and give strength to the voice.
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Containing simple remedies easily obtained for the cure of Diseases in all its forms, with full explanations of the causes, symptoms, diet, bathing, and exercise. Price 50 cents.

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Single Bottles or Boxes will be sent on receipt of price.

Compound Extract of Sassafras, Sarsaparilla and Iodine—For purifying the Blood, a cure for Scrofula, Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Eristula, Tumors, Cancers, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, Humors, Skin Diseases, Heart Diseases, Enlarged Glands, and every kind of complaint arising from an impure state of the blood. In Boxes or Bottles at \$1, \$2, and \$3.

Compound Extract of Barium, Lime, Helium, Soda, and Arabia—For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, and Consumption. This wonderful preparation combines every valuable element of mineral medicine known to the Faculty, which will act beneficially on the throat and lungs. We will warrant to cure if our directions are strictly followed. Price \$1 and \$2 per box or bottle.

Compound Extract of Agaricus, Colocynthis, and Potatoes—For all diseases of the Liver, Stomach

and Bowels, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, and Costiveness—\$1 and \$2 per box or bottle.

Accutia Chartist—This Tonic is expressly prepared for all diseases of the Kidneys, Urinal and Sexual Organs, of both sexes; it is preeminently above all medicines for the cure of Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Barrenness, Whites, Diabetes—in fact restoring, invigorating, and renewing the organs. Price \$1 and \$2 per box or bottle.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

J. H. JOHNSON, Editor.

FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1861.

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

For Congress:

JOHN J. CRITTENDEN.

Union Democratic Nominations

FOR DELEGATES TO STATE CONVENTION.

Election first Saturday in May.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:

JOHN J. CRITTENDEN.

JAMES GUTHRIE.

DISTRICT DELEGATES:

1. JUDGE R. K. WILLIAMS.

2. HON. ARCHIE DIXON.

3. HON. FRANCIS M. BRISTOW.

4. HON. JOSHUA F. BELL.

5. HON. C. A. WICKLIFFE.

6. MAJ. GEO. W. DUNLAP.

7. HON. C. S. MOREHEAD.

8. HON. JAS. F. ROBINSON.

9. GEN. JOHN B. HUSTON.

10. COL. ROBERT RICHARDSON.

Adjourned County Convention.

Our citizens will bear in mind that on next

Monday the Union Democracy of Franklin

will meet at the Court-house, for the purpose

of perfecting the organization of the county.

We hope there will be a full attendance, as

business of importance will be transacted.

MINORITY REPORT.—We publish in this

number the minority report of the two Sec-

ession members to the Peace Conference.

These same gentlemen are candidates for

delegates to the Border State Convention.

Their special pleading and sophistry cannot

hide the fact that they are disunionists

per se, and it is for that reason that they were

selected to head the disunion ticket. For

one we feel grateful for the opportunity of

taking a pop at them at the polls on the 4th

of May.

The True Issue.

The true issues between the two sets of

candidates for delegates to the Border State

Convention, is past all cavil, Union or Dis-

union. But the tricky and cunning

which has characterized the proceedings of

the conspirators, step by step, since they suc-

ceeded in destroying the nationality of the

Democratic party at Charleston, will not be

abandoned by them in this canvass. They

will, by every possible subterfuge, endeavor

to mislead the minds of the people. They are

already trying to play upon the passions of

the masses, and thus divert their minds from

the real issue, and warp their judgment by

prejudice.

First, they have put forth their ticket with-

out explaining its objects, or the principles

of the party it represents. Wherever it is

possible they will pass it off as the Simon-

pure Union ticket.

They are industriously circulating the

falsehood that Mr. Crittenden, and the party

with which he acts, have abandoned the

Crittenden Compromise Measures. Although

this has been denied by Mr. Crittenden him-

self, and by every Union newspaper in the

State; although the Crittenden Amendments

constitute the platform of the Union Democ-

rary, this falsehood is still adhered to by

the disunion organs, and will not be abandoned

while there is a chance of its misleading a

true Union man.

They profess to be for the Union, but their

professions are encumbered with so many

"ifs" and "buts" that they amount to im-

mediate secession practically. For instance,

they will accept nothing from the north that

would not be satisfactory to the seceded States,

and bring them back into the Union. Un-

less the Cotton States will come back, the

Secessionists insist that Kentucky shall go

out. They well know that the Cotton States

will not come back, and if they can pledge

Kentucky to this policy, they are aware that

it will be tantamount to immediate secession.

These Cotton States had no grievances of

their own to complain of, but they chiv-

ally seceded because of the wrongs of the

more nor less than UNION or DISUNION.

Kentuckians! we await your verdict with

confidence.

"Spoils" Everything—Country Nothing.

We enter upon another week (says the

New York Express of Monday last,) without

any clearer perception of the purposes or

policy of the Administration in regard to the

seceding States than we had on the 4th of

March. The drift of things, on the surface,

seems to be all towards peace, but the under-

current tends auspiciously in the opposite di-

rection. The hope held out to the Mont-

gomery Commissioners, that the Administra-

tion will give them, anon, a hearing, looks

fair—but what means the backing and fill-

ing on Fort Sumpter? and the now certain

reinforcement of Fort Pickens, in the face of

the most positive assurances to the contrary,

not indeed from Mr. Lincoln or Mr. Seward

direct, but from persons and presses known

to be high in their confidence.

We have now had "a Government" some

three weeks or more—a Government attain-

ing to power under circumstances demand-

ing the promptest exercise of the most dis-

interested patriotism, and the highest order

of statesmanship—yet what has been ac-

complished? Nothing, nothing, save a dis-

tribution of the spoils to the hungry wolves

who followed Mr. Lincoln down to Wash-

ington, pretty much as the northern hove-

lows followed Attila down to the sack and ro-

bery of Rome. The spoils first, the country

last, would seem to have been the maxim of

the new Administration from the start, as if

"government" was a thing created especially

for political mendicants, and a thing, there-

fore, with which the people themselves could

have no interest in. "Plunder" has been

about the leading idea at the White House,

we regret to say, ever since the 4th of March.

If the state of the country has really en-

gaged an hour of its serious thought, the

thought would seem to have been directed to

portioning out the fragments of the ship

among the wreckers on the beach, rather

than to the salvation of the ship itself. The

Barnegat pirates, in their day, were some-

thing, but what in remorseless rapacity were

even they, to these Republican wreckers at

Washington?

Danton Blancan.

We feel so demitted because the

great pigeon shooter was left off the R. S.

ticket that it is affecting our appetite. The

last spasm we had resolved itself in the fol-

lowing:

• • • Besides this, Duncan

Hath born his circulars so meek; hath been

So long after a great office, that his toadies

Will swear like devils trumpet tongued,

against

The deep damnation of his taking off.

BANK BILL.—In our issue of Wednesday

we published a Bank bill which we stated

was the "two million bill," passed by the

Legislature, and approved by the Governor.

This was a mistake. The bill published then

was the bill which passed the Senate, but did

not pass the House of Representatives. We

had both bills in type in our Legislative

reports, and accidentally substituted one for

the other in our Wednesday's paper. We

now publish the bill which did pass both

houses, and received the approval of the

Governor. It is not a "post note bill," the

other was. We publish the bill itself as be-

ing better than a synopsis of it.

The Covington Journal.—A secession

paper—notices under the head of "a strange

omission" that the Union papers of Ken-

tucky do not condemn the appointments of

Mr. Lincoln. So far as we are concerned we

are not in Mr. Lincoln's confidence. He is

in no wise indebted to us for his election, and

is not responsible to us for any of his official

acts. If we had supported Breckinridge, the

case would have been different. If the

Breckinridge party is overlooked by Mr.

Lincoln, we acknowledge their right to com-

plain, but they must do their own "condem-

ning." It is none of our funeral.

TELEGRAPHIC!

[Special Dispatches to the Frankfort Common-

wealth.]

IMPERFECTLY RE-LIEABLE!

WASHINGTON, April 11.

The Administration has determined to re-

inforce Major Anderson at all hazards.

WASHINGTON, April 11.

The Administration has determined to

evacuate Fort Sumpter at all hazards.

CHARLESTON, April 11.

Fifteen brigs, eighteen men-of-war, 333

flat-boats, and one powerful dug-out, are off

the harbor loaded with two sweet potatoes,

one cod fish, and some pigs' feet for Major

Anderson.

Great excitement in the city. The artillery

was called out and drilled. 52 companies of

infantry immediately went to arms and as-

saulted the breast works.

The farmers are making their pruning

hooks into swords, and their plowshares into

columbiads. The women are scraping their

petticoats into lint for the wounded. Mine

Got, what a beebies!

SOUTHERN CONFED., April 11.

Wigfall is serving as a common soldier.

WASHINGTON, April 12.

The administration has determined to col-

lect the revenues, and send Major Anderson

some joke and greens.

WASHINGTON, April 12.

The Administration has determined to

evacuate Major Anderson, and call an extra

session of Congress. This is reliable.

SOUTHERN CONFED., April 12.

Wigfall has taken another drink, and is

now serving as two common soldiers.

George Sanders has cut off his moustache.

CHARLESTON, April 12.

Major Anderson has just opened his—

(lines down.—Reporter.)

Dispatches from Montgomery, Ala-

bama, to New York, state that no attack

will be made by the troops of the Confed-

erate States on either Fort Sumpter or Fort

Pickens. To do so, President Davis argues,

would be to place the new government in a

false position before the world, and he is de-

termined that if civil war must ensue, the

first blow shall be struck by the administra-

tion at Washington.

We won't do it.—We are constantly re-

ceiving anonymous communications urging

us to call a County Convention to settle the

County Judge question. Now would it not

be pretty and modest in us to call a County

Convention, when we have the control of only

one vote. As Becky Wilson would say:

"fools, better call it yourselves I reckon."

NEEDS THE POPULAR INDORSEMENT.—A

writer in the Macon (Ga.) Journal, spoken of

and indorsed by the editor as an eminent

jurist, declares that before the new Govern-

ment can be established it must receive the

assent of the people—not until they have

given their approval can it be binding on

them.

Down on Hoops.—Miss Lizzie Dill is down

on hoops-skirts. In her Gazette, in speaking

of them, she says:

We do not now stand as we once did, en-

tirely alone in our opposition to the fash-

ionable abolition. Certainly no fashion ever

before gained as thorough a popularity as

this last monstrosity, hoops. Heaven send!

that the day be not far distant when it will

die never to be revived.

K. & G. THESE fellows have got

some of the genuine "Em-

press" chewing tobacco. We know it, and

are glad. Call on Keenon & Gibbons for all new

books, &c.

Items by Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 10.

The President has ordered two of the most

efficient volunteer companies into service.

Guards are to be detailed from them to

protect the public buildings.

Another battery of Light Artillery arrived

to-day to replace those which have been

Cephalic Pills

CURE Sick Headache

CURE Nervous Headache

CURE All kinds of Headache

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack, immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing Costiveness.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
45 Cedar Street, New York.

Spalding's Cephalic Pills

Will convince all who Suffer from HEADACHE, That a Speedy and Sure Cure is Within their Reach.

As these Testimonials were unobtainable by Mr. Spalding, they afford unobtainable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

MARIONVILLE, CONN., Feb. 5, 1861.
Mr. Spalding: Sir—I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I like them so well that I want you to send me two dollars' worth more. Send them immediately. Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few of the first box I got from you. Send the Pills by mail, and oblige
Your ob't servant, JAMES KENNEDY.

HARTFORD, PA., Feb. 6, 1861.
Mr. Spalding: Sir—I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills, I have received a great deal of benefit from them.
Yours respectfully,
MARY ANN STOKHOUSE.

SPRING CREEK, HUNTINGTON CO., PA., January 18, 1861.
H. C. Spalding: Sir—You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills, I have tried them immediately. Respectfully yours,
JOHN B. SIMONS.

P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them excellent.

BELE VERNON, OHIO, Jan. 15, 1861.
Henry C. Spalding, Esq.: Please send me enclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried.
Direct,
A. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandot Co., O.

BEVERLY, MASS., Dec. 11, 1860.
H. C. Spalding, Esq.: I wish for some circulars or large show bills, to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send to me. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days), was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her. Respectfully yours,
W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURG, FRANKLIN CO., OHIO, January 9, 1861.
Henry C. Spalding, Esq.: I have enclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. Send to address of Rev. William C. Filler, Reynoldsburg, Franklin county, Ohio.
Your Pills work like a charm—cure Headache almost instantly. Truly yours,
WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, MICH., Jan. 14, 1861.
Mr. Spalding: Sir—Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.
Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. R. WHEELER, Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.
Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz: Cure of headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.
They have been tested in more than a thousand cases, with entire success.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES! DISPATCH!
"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."
As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A Brush accompanies each Bot'l. Price, 25 cents.

Address,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar street, New York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my Prepared Glue, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name, viz: SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits.

marill wdwly.

LOOK AT THIS!

M. L. PIERSON,
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN
CHOICE CONFECTIONERIES,
St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky.,
(At the old stand of T. P. Pierson.)

THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage I have received since the above establishment was opened, I have to say that no exertion on my part shall be wanting to supply the increasing demand for Cakes, Candies, Pyramids, Ice Cream, &c., on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

I am also agent for Clark's Revolving Looper Sewing Machines—one of the best and cheapest machines now in use. Price \$35; Home-made \$5 extra.

ICE! ICE! ICE!—The greatest accommodation yet—can be had at my Confectionery at any time from 5 o'clock, A. M., until 9 o'clock, P. M.
March 21, 1860. M. L. PIERSON.

EXCELSIOR PARAFFINE OILS,
For Burning and Lubricating.
FREE FROM OFFENSIVE ODOR.
At No. 97 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, O

WE warrant our Oils to be equal, if not superior, to any in the market.

We invite those in the city and vicinity to call and examine for themselves.

Persons ordering from a distance, satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. We invite a comparative trial with any manufacturing establishment in America.

C. R. HASKIN, Agent, or
A. G. HODGES, Treasurer,
Kanawha C. C. M. Oil Manufacturing Co.,
Feb. 14, 1860. 97 Walnut St., Cincinnati.

SOMETHING NEW!
Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, Photographs, and Ivorytypes.

H. L. GOODWIN,
TAKES pleasure in informing the public that he has returned to Frankfort, and taken the Gallery of C. A. Clarke, adjoining the Telegraph Office, and that he would be pleased to wait on those wishing perfect Likenesses of themselves or friends. He is confident he will be able to please the most fastidious in any kind of picture they may desire, from a life-size portrait to the smallest Daguerreotype or Ambrotype. Also, Daguerreotypes of deceased persons enlarged to the size of Life and Colored in Oil, and satisfaction given.

I am also prepared to make those gems of Photography, the Daguerreotype, which is truly the most durable small picture yet produced.

The Ivorytype, (made only at this Gallery,) is acknowledged by all to be the most beautiful style of Photographic pictures ever presented to the public in brilliancy of tone and color, delicacy of finish, correctness of likeness, and durability, it is far superior to the best miniature on Ivory.

Call and See. July 9, 1860-wdwly.

MOSELEY'S TUBULAR WROUGHT IRON



ARCH BRIDGES
AND CORRUGATED IRON ROOFS.
(ARCHED AND FLAT.)

ARE cheap as wood, and our manufactory is capable of supply and demand. Corrugated Iron Sheets constantly on hand of all sizes, painted and ready for shipment, with full instructions for applying them.

Leave orders at No. 66 West Third Street, Cincinnati.
MOSELEY & CO.

Dec. 21, 1860-by.

A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY.
A. C. KEENON informs his friends and customers, that he still continues the Book Binding business, in all its branches, at his old stand, over Hon. J. H. Harlan's office, St. Clair street, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS ruled to any patron, and of the very best quality of material.

BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.

Frankfort, July 2, 1860-tf.

COACH FACTORY.

HEMING & QUINN keep constantly on hand a fine assortment of Carriages—any kind of Carriage made to order and of the best material. We have purchased the sole right of
EVERETT'S PATENT COUPLING,
For the counties of Franklin, Anderson, Lincoln, and Garrard.

N. B. We would call the attention of purchasers to our Spring assortment of Carriages.

All work made by us warranted for one year.
April 2, 1855-tf.

LOOK AT THIS!

J. L. MOORE & SON,
ARE RECEIVING THEIR
FINE FALL AND WINTER
CLOTHING!

J. C. MANDEVILLE & CO.
ARE now receiving a fine stock of Gentlemen's Clothing, made in the very latest Fall styles. Also, a fine assortment of Furnishing Goods, made expressly for J. C. MANDEVILLE & CO.
No. 227 Main, above Third Street.
N. B.—Large size Garments of all styles.
September 19, 1860-wdwly.

Confectionaries, Fruits, Nuts, &c., for Christmas and New Year.

GRAY & TODD have now on hand the largest assortment of
Cakes, Candies, Fruits, Nuts, &c., Ever before offered in this market, which they will dispose of Cheap. Every one desiring anything in their line for Christmas and New Year, will make money by giving them a call, as they are determined to sell.

dec21

COLORING.
GENTLEMEN can have their Whiskers, Goatees, Moustache or Imperial colored in the highest style of the art, by calling at
Jan. 8, 1860. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

CRANBERRIES
ONE barrel fresh Cranberries just received and for sale by
[oct26] GRAY & TODD.

FOR RENT.
THE two Store Rooms under the Metropolitan Hall.
ORLANDO BROWN.
Dec. 14, 1859-tf.

HATS AND CAPS.
WE have just received another addition to our spring stock, and have now on hand the largest and most complete assortment of
Gentlemen's, Boys', and Youth's
HATS AND CAPS
Ever brought to the city, embracing some entirely NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES.

SUCH AS THE
Brown "Planter,"
The "Amazon,"
Brown "Stiff Brim,"
Claret "Stiff Brim,"
Gentlemen's Dress Hats,
And an endless variety of other styles for men, youths, and boys.

Also, a full assortment of elegant styles of
STRAW GOODS.

Having an extra large stock on hand, we are determined to close these goods at prices lower than ever before offered in the city. Give us a call, and satisfy yourselves.

KEENON & GIBBONS,
Dealers in Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c.,
ap4-wdwly3t Main Street, Frankfort, Ky.

Kentucky Central Railroad!

THE only direct route from the interior of Kentucky to New York, Boston, and all other Eastern Cities and Towns. Decidedly the most Comfortable and Reliable route for passengers going South, West, or Northwest.

CLOSE CONNECTIONS
Being made at Cincinnati with the 7:50 P. M. Express Train via the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, for Cairo, St. Joseph, New Orleans, Kansas City, St. Louis, Pike's Peak, and all Western Towns. And with the 7:30 A. M. Train, via the Indianapolis and Cincinnati, and Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroads for Chicago, St. Paul, Detroit, Galena, Springfield, Toledo, Milwaukee, Lafayette, Bloomington, and all other Northwestern Cities and Towns.

But one change of cars from Lexington and Nicholasville to St. Louis and Chicago, in daylight! whereas by any other route two changes are made, both after night!

Passengers can now leave Danville, Harrodsburg, Richmond, Lancaster, Mt. Sterling, Winchester, in the morning, and arrive in St. Louis or Chicago in time for breakfast next morning.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS
Leave Nicholasville daily (Sundays excepted), at 8:00 A. M., and 1:10 P. M., and Lexington at 6:00 A. M., and 1:50 P. M., and arrive at Covington at 11:00 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.

I am also prepared to make those gems of Photography, the Daguerreotype, which is truly the most durable small picture yet produced.

The Ivorytype, (made only at this Gallery,) is acknowledged by all to be the most beautiful style of Photographic pictures ever presented to the public in brilliancy of tone and color, delicacy of finish, correctness of likeness, and durability, it is far superior to the best miniature on Ivory.

Call and See. July 9, 1860-wdwly.

NEW ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD.

Short Line Route to the North & West.

THROUGH TO CHICAGO IN 15 HOURS.
THROUGH TO ST. LOUIS IN 14 HOURS.
THROUGH TO CINCINNATI IN 20 HOURS.

Connections made with all Western Roads for any part of
ILLINOIS, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, MISSOURI, KANSAS, &c., &c.

Fare as Low as by any other Railroad or Steam Boat Route.

Freight destined for places in any of the above States forwarded with despatch and at low rates. Mark Cars E. O. Norton, Louisville.

For through tickets and rates of freight apply at "SHORT LINE," Railroad office 555, Main street, Louisville, Ky.

Aug. 31, 1857-tf. E. O. NORTON, Agent.

Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroad.
ON and after Monday, Dec. 3, 1860, trains will leave Frankfort as follows:
Trains going West at 7:55 A. M., and 3:13 P. M.
Trains going East at 9:20 A. M., and 5:25 P. M.
The Morning Train makes connection for Chicago, leaving Jeffersonville at 2:50 P. M.
The Afternoon Train makes connection via Jeffersonville, New Albany, and Ohio and Mississippi roads for the West and South.
The Nashville Train leaves Louisville at 7:45 A. M., and 7:00 P. M.—making close connections for the South.

SAMUEL GILL, Superintendent.
Dec. 3, 1860-tf. Yeoman copy.

PHOENIX FOUNDRY.

TENTH ST. BETWEEN MAIN AND CANAL,
OPPOSITE THE ARTESIAN WELL,
WM. H. GRAINGER, Agent,
MANUFACTURER OF Steam Engines and Machinery for Saw or Grist Mills, Coal Mines, &c., &c., Cranks, Gudgeons, Rag Irons, Saw Blades, Carriage Segment, Cotton Gins, Segments, and Pinions, Car Wheels, Grate Bars, Mill Spindles, Mill Dogs and Stirrups away on hand.

Hotchkiss' Reaction Water Wheels for Grist or Saw Mills.
A large assortment of Patterns for Mill Gear, &c.
Castings made at the shortest notice.
W. H. GRAINGER, Agent,
January 17, 1860-tf. Louisville, Ky.

A. STRAUS,

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer
IN ALL KINDS OF
FURNITURE AND CHAIRS
NO. 71 WEST FIFTH STREET,
(BETWEEN WALNUT AND VINE STREETS),
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Keeps constantly on hand a large stock of well made Furniture of all kinds at the lowest prices. All orders received through the Post Office will be promptly attended to.
Feb. 15, 1860-ly.

COAL AND LUMBER YARD

THE undersigned would inform the citizens of Frankfort and the surrounding country, that he will keep constantly on hand Yellow Pine, Kentucky River, Potomac and Cannel Coal, which he will sell at the lowest market price, either by the quantity or cart load.

He also keeps all kinds of LUMBER, which he will sell at accommodating prices.

His Coal and Lumber Yard is on the Kentucky river, immediately below the Railroad Bridge, being the same formerly occupied by Todd & Crittenden.
JOHN C. BATES.
September 3, 1860-tf.

WINE, LIQUORS, &c.,
OF EVERY VARIETY, vintage, name, and quality, for sale at
dec21 GRAY & TODD'S.

THE 1ST AND 2D VOLUMES
OF THE
KENTUCKY FARMER.
Sewed and bound with Muslin Backs and Stiff Paper Covers, can be had at this office at \$1 per volume.
A. C. HODGES & CO.
Aug. 10, 1860.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,
is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. What ever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which renders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases. Scrofulous persons, however, are not free from disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alternative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla.

The most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedies that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. It should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERECTILE and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, OR ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS AND BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC AND MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITiated OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "impurity of the blood" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC, are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their purgative power is gentle and cleansing, and invigorates every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitality. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with debility, and whose vitality is fastened to his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and invigorating.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many of the most dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use, to those who send for them. Costless, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Stomach of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and desperate stages of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate to employ it, and to employ it in the most dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefit on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.
For sale by J. M. MILLS and W. H. AYER, FRANKFORT, and by all Druggists.

R. A. ROBINSON & CO., Louisville, Ky.,

April 23, 1860-ly. General Agents.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special endorsement, for the relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Venereal Disease, and especially for the cure of diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.), and in case of extreme poverty, medicine furnished free of charge.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Syphilis, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2, South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors, EZRA P. HEARTWELL, Pres't.

GEO. FAIRCHILD, Sec'y. [June 28 1860-ly.]

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that we will rigidly enforce the law against all persons who trespass on our lands by passing through the same, leaving down our fences, pillaging our crops and fruit, cutting trees or hunting and fishing on our farms.

B. GILLISPIE,
EMILY SCEARCE,
THOS. S. PAGE.
Franklin county, August 13, 1860.

Notice to Trespassers.

WE, the undersigned, forbid hunting, shooting, game, and cutting trees upon our premises. The law will be enforced against all who do so.

Joseph Terry, S. B. Scofield,
Thomas Elliott, Joseph Parrent,
Jephtha D. Parrent, Wm. T. Rending,
J. B. Hawkins, A. B. Read,
Hugh Allen, Talbot Collins.
FRANKLIN COUNTY, February 1st, 1861. ly

WANTED.

2,000 POUNDS LIVE GESE FEATHERS, for which Furniture will be exchanged at cash prices.
feb13 A. C. GAMMAK.

Guard against Fall and Winter Fires!



Incorporated 1819—Charter Perpetual.

CASH CAPITAL, - \$1,000,000,
ABSOLUTE AND UNIMPAIRED.

NET SURPLUS OF - \$942,800 72.
And the prestige of 40 years success and experience.

UPWARDS OF \$12,000,000
Of Losses have been paid by the Etna Insurance Company in the past 40 years.

The value of reliable Insurance will be apparent from the following
LOSSES PAID BY THE ETNA DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

In Ohio ... \$431,520 83 Michigan, \$158,043 81
In Wis'ns, 106,955 00 Indiana ... 146,839 81
In Kent'y, 204,339 40 Illinois ... 468,327 41
Missouri, 354,515 04 Tennessee, 97,549 21
Iowa & Min 101,399 48 Kans.& Neb 19,945 77
Penn. & Va. 31,995 82 Ark. & Ga., 23,945 09
Mississippi and Alabama ... \$52,412 18

Fire and Inland Navigation.

Risks accepted at terms consistent with solvency and fair profit.

Special attention given to Insurance of DWELLINGS and Contents, for terms of 1 to 5 years.

The solid service long and successfully tried, and the many advantages of the Etna Insurance Company, in its line, should not be overlooked by those ready to insure and understanding their best interests.

During "stringent times" the necessity for reliable insurance becomes an imperative duty—the ability of property owners to sustain loss being much lessened.

Agencies in all the principal cities and towns throughout the State. Policies issued without delay, by any of the authorized agents of the company.

Business attended to with dispatch and fidelity.

H. WINGATE, Agent,
Frankfort, Ky.
June 20, 1860.

CHILDREN'S TEETHING.

MRS. WINSLOW,
An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers her
SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will ALLAY ALL PAIN and spasmodic action and is a sure to regulate the Bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and benefit and Health to your Infants.

We have just put up and sold this article for over ten years, and can say, in confidence and truth, of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—never has it failed in a single instance to effect a cure, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of the highest commendation of its magical effects and medicinal virtues. We speak in the matter "what we do know" after ten years' experience and pledge our reputation for the fulfillment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the Syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER-FAILING SUCCESS in THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve Griping, the Diarrhoea and Wind Colic, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, and in death we believe it the BEST AND SUREST REMEDY for the world in ALL CASES OF DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arise from teething or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between you and the relief of your child. It will be SURE, YES, ABSOLUTELY SURE, to follow this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggist throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 13, Cedar Street, New York.

Price Only 25 Cents Per Bottle.

June 6, 1860-wdwly.



BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN.

GIN AS A REMEDIAL AGENT.
THIS delicious tonic, stimulant, especially designed for the use of the Medical Profession and the Family, having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," etc., is now indorsed by all of the prominent physicians, chemists, and connoisseurs as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD and PURE GIN. Put up in quart bottles and sold by all druggists, grocers, &c.

A. M. BININGER & CO.,
(Established in 1778.) Sole Proprietors,
No. 19 Broad Street, N. Y.

For sale by D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 13 Park Row, New York.

Our long experience and familiarity with the requirements of Druggists, and our superior business facilities, enable us to furnish them with choice Liquors for medicinal and family use.
nov23 wdwly.

LESIE COMBS.

Cincinnati and Kentucky River Packet.
Built expressly for the trade. GEO. STIVERS, Master. Leaves Cincinnati on Mondays at 4 P. M., for Frankfort and Munday's Landing, and for Woodford and Coggs' Landings on Thursdays, at 4 P. M.

Returning, leaves Frankfort Wednesdays and Sundays, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to John R. Graham, agent, Frankfort. nov19 tf.

Vacant Lots for Sale.

I HAVE several beautiful vacant Building Lots for sale. Call on me at my residence in South Frankfort.
THOS. A. THEOBALDS.
July 23-wdwly.

Home Insurance Company, OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE, No. 4, WALL STREET,
CASH CAPITAL, \$500,000 00
AMT OF ASSETS 1st Jan. 1858, \$34,213 34
AMT OF LIABILITIES, 41,110 01

This Company continues to insure Buildings, Merchandise, Ships in port and their cargoes, Household Furniture and Personal Property generally, against Loss or Damage by Fire, on favorable terms.

Losses Equitably Adjusted and Promptly Paid.

Abstract of the SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT of the officers and condition of the HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New York, on the 31st day of December, 1857.

ASSETS.	
Cash, Balance in Bank	\$ 37,000 56
Bonds and Mortgages (being first lien on Real Estate, worth at least \$591,000)	460,600 00
Loans on stocks payable on demand, (market value of securities, \$233,667)	150,859 85
Bank Stocks (market value)	77,000 00
Real Estate, No. 4 Wall Street (the office of the company)	67,004 72
Interest due on 1st January, 1858, (of which \$12,625 93 has since been received)	14,375 93
Balance in hands of Agents and in course of transmission from Agents, on 31st Dec., (of which \$7,857 57 has since been received)	24,684 75
Premiums due and uncollected on Policies issued at Office	2,087 53
Total	\$834,213 34
LIABILITIES.	
Outstanding losses on 31st December, 1857, estimated at	\$39,410 01
Due Stockholders on account of Seventh dividend	1,700 00
Total	\$41,110 01

New York, 23d January, 1858.
CHAS. J. MARTIN, Pres't.
J. W